THE EVENING AT S-COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED-A PRICTLY PRICE OF BUSINESS. Mr. John Brougham, Mis-Ensky Misbulle J. P. Donn.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING FRA DIAVOLU-LORD DUNDREARY—EITY FROM CORE. The Worted Sisters, Mr. Santon Hill.
Kathleen O'Es I and find company. Machine to doe at It p. 88. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

OLYMPIC THEATER
THIS EVENING AS -THE OLTOROON-Mrs. Emily Jordan.
Miss E. Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Monra. Lawler, Clark, Mourhant
Madder, Warn, Fenne and Rockwell.

TOIS EVENING OF E-SANDFORD'S CELEBRATED MIN-FIRMLS - BURLESQUE OFERA TROUPE - THE BRASS DAND BAIL KEYTUNE BOIL

THIS EVENING - SPIRAL BOUNTAIN - DOUBLE LECTURELE PRELETISE-VILLAGE APOTHEGARY. The Bushy Family, Senoria Rosta, Mona Agona.

DAY AND EVENING—JACK AND GILL, Mr. G. L. Fox and fell coopers, ONE RUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES. THE CAROLINA TWINS.

THIS EVENING AS S-RADEN.
FLUID DE VALUNCE. The Raves, Signatus Pepita, M. Vas
Haume, F. Voug America.

NEW-YORK CIRCLS.
THIS EVENING, at a-THE BEAR AND THE SENTINEL-Charin's Reyal Spaint Circa. Errestian, Gymnasic and Accobate Feature. Mathie to-day at 21 cm.

THIS EVENING at 4-THEO, THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT.

LOWE'S AMPHITHEATER.
TO DAY, BALLOON ASCENSION—THE BERO OF NIAGARA.
Concert this alternoon at 7.

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CLEANSE THE BLOOD OF ALL IMPURITIES and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all disorders of toe Sain, the Glands, the Fleshy Fiber, the Secretive Organs, and the Bones, all Scrofelous Complaints, Cancer. &c., Dr. JANNE'S AL-TREATIVE to a standard curative; and while it is a fault to many medicines that before they reach the disease, the putient is prestrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sas tains the strength of the sufferer, while eradicating the cause of bicomplaint. Sold everywhere.

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VIOUR and New Live his Live middle system. For Dysperita, Orders, Christier Dermanns, Dentity, Franks, Warkenberg, &c., it is specific. Thomands have non-changed by the use of this medicine from weak sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy and happy men and women.

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NIGHTS OF PAINFUL WATHCHING with poor, sick, crying children, can be swoided by the use of Mrs. Wisstow's Scorn ing Synur. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colie, regulates the stomach and bowels corrects acidity, and during the process of teething it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

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DR. H. ANDER'S LODING WATER COTE SCROFTLA in all its manifold forms, Unders Candenes, Syphilic Said Rights &C. Huets upon the HEART, LITTUR, KINNEYS and DIGATIVE ORGANS. A most jow-erful VIFIALIZING AGENT AND HISTORATIVE. Circular free, For sale by J. P. DINEMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New York, and by all Deuggests.

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TAKE BIOKRENE, AND DESY PRYSH AND AGUE .-This glotious regetable took fortiles the system against intermittents, cares dyspensis, puts the merves in order, clears the brain, sustain the constitution, and restores the last vicor of any and every organ. Deput. No. 28 Day et. Sold by all Droggists.

COSTIVENESS, THE SOURCE OF DISEASE.-It causes Piles, Headarin, Dizziness, Billionemes, Said Stourach, Oppression, Low Spirits, Worms, Indipetion, &c. D. Hammen's Pariteriatric LOESNIES warranted to sure all fisess, and the only cute for Pirks, incident bleeding on otherwise. Sold by Dinas Barnes & Co., Haus-Man's Co., Cawwell, Mack & Co., and all Dinasids.

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ansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the imparting aweetness to the breath, firm on-ring a delightfully refreshing beding to the mooth. For sole everywhere. Try it once you will use no other. Dopot. No. 32 Plattest.

Common sense teaches us to avoid the predisposing cause of disease. Consequently, it becomes a duty with all to obtain the most reliable remedies when afflicted. Manadux's Carminative Syapp is the most effective for all diseases of the howels, diarrhea an

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRE AID BURGLAR SHARR PLAYS SAFES. Highly ornamental and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safess.

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keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the false ingused. Sold by RESSTON. No. 10 Astor House, and druggists. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, L.L. D.-

The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1 609 Chestnot st., Philis.; Astor-ph., N.Y., 19 Green st., Boston. Axed . fraudelent imitations of his patents. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-

AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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cuptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicite and see. HELEROLD'S. No. 504 Broadway.

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IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and smolecturers. GROVER & BARRY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

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WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. - ELIAS HOWE,

REMOVAL.—The improved Elliptic Hook, Lock-tich Sewing Machines.—D. S. Covert & Co., No. 843 Broadway.

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glear all Sommer. Look out for imitations. Get DUTCHES's only.

Those who have been subject to Nervons Headaches for years are restored to perfect beath by one dose ("forty dreps") of NETCALPY & GREAT REPUXATIO REXEDY. It never falls.

POLITICAL.

[By Telegraph.] THE HON. RUFUS P. SPALDING RENOMINATED FOR CON-

GRESS. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 10, 1866. Judge Spalding was to-day renominated for Congress by the Cleveland (Ohio) District. Elchard C. Parsons, the Collector of Internal Revenue, was his competitor. THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT-THE TROUBLE IN THE

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE. NASHVILLE Tuesday, July 10, 1866. There is no enorum in the House, and there is evidently a

determination to prevent a quorum assembling.

The Press and Times say that the members have been telegraphed to from Washington, by order of the President, either to vote on the constitutional amendment or resign. The House now lacks one member of a quorum.

THE TEXAS STATE GOVERNMENT-THE PROVISIONAL OFFICERS TO DISCHARGE THEIR DUTIES UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Tuesday, July 10, 1866. The Secretary of State and Acting-Gov. Bell offirially announce to Chief-Justice Austin that the officers of the Provincial Government will continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until orders are received from the President to the contrary.

NEW YORK .- Dr. Wilmer Worthington of Westshester is a candidate for reflection to the State Senate from the district composed of Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware counties. He has served for a term of three years with great ability and credit, and has gained a high reputation as an

New-Jersey.-The Newark (N. J.) Common Counell have adopted resolutions ungling their representatives in | with small sales. The Western shares were lower and the sales qu Congress to vote for the new turiff.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whateverly intended for insertion must be arrhenticated by the name and ad-dress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a newsmany for his good faith.

Air bustness letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tain UNK," New-York

The Tribune in London. STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libergies, 17 Henrichtes), Corent Garden, W. C. haire Agents for the sale of THE THIRD AZ. They will also receive Supersyrues and Assertings.

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Saratom, sells to Tribuna for five cents, and his boys sell it on he sidewalks in front of the principal hoses at the same price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

By the arrival of the City of London we have one day later

news from Europe.

A hattle had taken place at Skalitz' in Robemia, near the Silesian frontier, on the 26th of June. The Prussians were beaten and left their dead and wounded on the field. In another engagement near Turnau the Prussians claim to have taken 500 prisoners. It was expected that the capitulation of the Hanoverian

army would take place on the 26th of June. Fifteen thousand Baden troops were to take up a position between Frankfort and Darmstadt, and to be reënforced by other Federal The Radical party in Hungary is in favor of an immediate

a defeat of Austria by Prussia and Italy. The Croatian districts on the Adriatic, which show strong sympathies with Ifnly, have been declared in a state of siege. The elections of Deputies to the Prussian Chambers had re-

insurrection, while the Deak party would prefer to wait until

sulted, so far as ascertained, largely in favor of the Liberal

FÖREIGN NEWS.

When the steamer left Liverpool a new Ministry had not vet been formed, but it was generally believed that Lord Derby had been called upon by the Queen to construct a Gov ernment, and ramor was busy with the names of parties likely to be included in the Cabinet. The country, it would appear was taken by surprise at the resignation of Ministers. There had been no further disturbance of public order

n Spain. The total number of insurgents killed in the late outbreak reaches 1,000. Two Generals had died of their It is said that in reply to a demand by Prussia for explana-

tions relative to the concentration of Russian troops on the frontiers of Galicia, the Russian Government had stated that Russia had no intention of interfering in the Austro-Prussian conflict, save in the event of danger from her revolutionary

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a concurrent resolution was offered requesting the President to use the good offices of the United States Government to procure the release of the citizens of the United States held in Canada for participation in the so-called Fenian movement. The House bill fixing the number of Judges of the United States Supreme Court and changing certain judicial districts, was called up, amended and passed. The Niagara Ship Canal bill was taken up and postponed until to-day. The bill enlarging the public grounds surrounding the Capitol was called up and passed. The bill repealing the act retroceding the City and County of Alexandria to Virginia was postponed until 1 p. m. to-day. The Senate then concurred in all the House amendments to the California Land Title bill except the last. At 4:30 p. m. the

Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned. In the House the Tartif bill came up as unfinished business of yesterday. Speeches were made by Messra. Wearworth (III.), Morrill (Vt.), Delano (Oaio). Routwell (Mass.). Dawes (Mass.), Hooper (Mass.), Kasson (Iowa), Wilson (Iowa), Dodge (N. Y.), and Garfield (Ohio). The consideration of the various amendments to the bill was then resumed until all had been disposed of, when the bill was finally passed, Year 94, Nays 53. Notice was given that the contested election ense of Fuller agt. Dawson, from XXIst Pennsylvania Distriet, would be called up to day. At 6; o'clock the House ad-journed. After adjournment it was appeared that the Union cancus would be postponed until this evening.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Geo. Dregan and his three accompilees, Bonneum, Kennedy, and Garey, were committed for examination yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court on a charge of having opened a registered letter containing U.S. Coupons to the value of \$1,401 in gold, the property of Janssen, Schmidt and Raperti, No. es Brond st., which Bonacum, their errand-boy, had taken from the Post-Office on the 9th ult. John Hussey, a notorious ruffian, was held to ball yesterday in the sum of \$1,000 for MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, assaults on Police Officer Dixon of the Thirteenth Precinct, and upon J. G. Larne, No. 41 Cannon-st., and J. Temmot, No. e65 Third-ave.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A resolution wos-

ate re-distribution of election districts has caused some of the new Assembly Districts to have fractional parts of election districts within their boundaries. A communication was received from the Controller stating that udgments for sums amounting to \$117,486 85 had been reagainst the city, and that no existing to pay the same, the property of the city was liable to be sold to satisfy them. Commuploations were also received from the Corporation Counsel, giving his epinion that Revenue bonds can legally be issued in payment of judgments against the city; and from the Cou troller, stating that, in consequence of the increase of the sal ries of the Metropolitan Pelice, an additional appropriatio of \$480,000 will be required. A report in favor of increasing he salary of Gunning S. Hedford, Assistant District-Attorney from \$2,500 to \$5,000 per annum, was adopted. Adjourned to

During the week ending on the 7th inst., there were 400 deaths in the City of New-York-a decrease of 30 as compared with the week previous, and a decrease of 61 as compared with the corresponding week last year. Of the total numberrs. 17 from secident, 5 from intemperance, and 10 from starration and privation. There were 75 deaths in the tablic institutions. The number of deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending on Saturday last was 180, including 11 in Kings County Hospital, Of the whole number only one was from cholers. One case of this disease occurred in this city yesterday, the patient being an Irish laborer named McAlear, residing in the basement of No. 216 Elizabeth-st. He was attacked at I a. m. yesterday, and was alive at last accounts. President Schultz has addressed a pungent etter to the contractors for cleaning the streets, reminding them of their omnissions of duty, and informing them that

violations of the contract must be discontinued. In the Superior Court, yesterday, in the case of Kelly agt. Dutton, in which an order of arrest had been granted against the defendant for cruel treatment of the plaint if, a cabin beon board the ship Philadelphia, sailing between Liverpool and New-York, the Court denied a motion to vacate the order of arrest, but reduced the bail from \$1,000 to \$500. In the di vorce case of Fisher agt. Fisher, in the Supreme Court yesterday, conflicting affidavits being submitted, the Court di-

rected a reference to ascertain the facts. In the Marine Court yesterday, U. C. Calhoun, a "furtle captain," brought an action against Henry Berger, President of the Society for the Prevention of Crneity to Animals, for damages in causing his imprisonment on a charge of maltreating turtles, siready noticed by the press; but the defendant agt. Sanders, in the Second District Court, yesterday, where the plaintiff had agreed to paint and grain defendant's sale and to make a "good job " of it, the defendant elaiming that plaintiff had agreed to make a " first-class " job of it, and had not done so, the court gave judgment for plaintiff for the full amount, \$50, with costs.

Michael Skelly, an Irishman, sged 23, was drowned several days since, but his body was not found until yesterday, at the foot of Twenty-third-st., East River. He was employed at the coal-yard No. 272 East Thirteenth st. Inquests were held yesterday on the bodies of S. Gaynor of No. 15 Thames-st., an Irishman, aged 19, and of F. Hines, a German, aged 66, of No. 271 Eighth ave both of whom died of sunstroke on Sunday. Gen. Sherman returned to this city, from Philadelphia, yes-

Five mules were burned to death on Monday night, in a stable on Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, owned by Peter Kerrigan. Loss on mules and other property, \$1,000. Charles Jackson was arrested at Jersey City yesterday, for attempting to pass a counterfeit United States Treasury note at William Teylor's saloon. He was held for examination. An inquest upon the body of Ellen Campbell, the servant girl who died suddenly at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, on Sunday evening, developed the fact that her death was caused by over-exertion, during the excessive heat. John Burns, of No. 285 Newark avenue, Jersey City, died suddenly, on Sunday morning, from intemperance and the great heat.

large. At Second Board the market was stronger. The demand for

oney by stock operators was active, and fi per cent was freely paid, commercial paper rates are unchanged. Best names pass at 54 per ent and good at 6 per coul. Exchange is firmer.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gev. Brownlow of Tennessee sent a message to the State Senate yesterday nominating Police Commissioners. There was no quorum in the House, one member being wanting, and there evidently exists a determination to prevent any from assembling. It is said that members have been instructed by President Johnson either to vote on the Constitutional

Amendment or resign.

The office of Geo, H. Gooding, broker at No. 16 State-st., Boston, was robbed on Monday night of \$17,000-\$7,000 of which was in gold. No arrests yet made.

The opinion of Judge Haberon of the Louisville City Court,

excluding negro testimony on the ground that Congress can not smull the laws of Kentucky, is published.

The bridge over the Tennessee River at Decatur is completed, and trains now run through to Memphis. The Marshal of the County Court at Nashville has assessed a tax of \$1 on each negro to support colored paupers.

The Tariff bill yesterday passed the House by the decisive vote of Yeas, 94; Nays, 53. Mr. E. B. Washburne's motion that it be postponed to the next session had previously been defeated by 87 Nays to 62 Yeas. The bill reduces the duty on Tea to 124 and on Coffee to 24 cents per pound-which we believe are just half the present rates. We hope tea and coffee-drinkers may receive the benefit thereof. Should the Senate seasonably pass the bill in its present shape, and the President sign it, it will take effect on the 1st of August. All goods then in bond must pay the duties imposed by it.

We deeply regret that the House saw fit to retain the duty of \$1 50 per tun on bituminous coal and to reduce that on railroad iron to \$17 per tun. Each of tilizers, like Iron Ore, Potter's Clay, &c., should have been admitted free, while Iron would speedily be cheapened by domestic competition if the duty on foreign Iron were \$50 per tun on Pig and \$100 on Bar. Only insure to American Iron a large, expanding, unfailing market, and its makers will rapidly improve their processes and increase their facilities for bringing make Iron far cheaper than now. Our existing Railroads-whose rails are mainly renewed by re-rolling, and which ought to do this work for themselvesought not to ask or seek permission to import foreign Iron at lower rates than are paid by others. And if they did ask it, Congress should refuse them. Serve

With all its faults, this is an excellent bill; and its passage could hardly fail to reverse the balance of trade and lower the premium on gold. We ardently An offer like that just made to him by Italy must, (but not confidently) hope it may become a law.

doned all application for his release on parole. The prisoner does not complain of his treatment. The Fenians in Canada are the subject of a resolution offered by Mr. Stewart of Nevada, asking the

The counsel of Jefferson Davis have finally aban-

President to interpose for their release and discharge. Our Washington dispatches state that the National Union Club and the National Johnson Club have been of French assistance, and more liberal in their offers

and butter have agreed with those who have it. The tables of the Health Board's Registrar of Statistics for the last week mark some features of encouragement to the Sanitary officers. The deaths in the city were 30 less than during the previous week,

worst locality. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for July 10, issued yesterday, contains the first of the series of the remarkable lectures of John Ruskin, entitled "The Crown of Wild Olive," These discourses have made a great sensation in England, and we shall continue to republish them in our two succeeding numbers, The lecture in this number is on "Work."

The Judiciary Bill, amended, has passed the Senate. No vacancy in the office of Associate Justice can be adopted calling the attention of the Common Council to the filled by appointment until the number of Justices is pears to be so alarming to the Austrian Government reduced to six, and hereafter a Chief-Justice and six associates shall constitute the Supreme Court, of of siege. An extensive insurrection in Hungary at which four shall be a quorum. Nine circuits are this time would be a terrible blow to the very exist-

The Evening Post makes an unreasonable pother of going over to the Sham Democracy. Having resolved to go, and let the public see that it is going, it should once." Its heart and its treasure being both in the camp of the anti-Republican, negro-crushing coalition, it should convey its body thither directly, and not persist in making feints whereby no one is deceived, and affecting hesitations and dubitations which only provoke contempt.

The Post thus opens on "The Proposed Philadelphia Convention;"

The political convention which has been collect to Imeet at Philadelphia on the 14th of next month appears to meet with more favor from the Copperhead press and more opposition from Republican journals than either the nature of the call or the work the convention is likely to accomplish seems to us to

-"The political convention" aforesaid has just two palpable objects: 1. To abstract from the Republicans and carry over to the Sham Democracy voters enough to give the country into the hands of the latter; 2. To make the Shams pay Messrs, Randall, Raymond & Co. the highest possible price for the timely and vitally important aid thus afforded them. That such a plot should not incite the earnest, active resistance and reprobation of sincere "Republican journals" would be a marvel indeed.

As to "the work the Convention is likely to accomplish "-that depends altogether on the fidelity and efficiency of the Republican journals in exposing the true character of the movement. This Philadelphia Convention has the substantial support, to start with, of the party which polled over 1,800,000 votes for McClellan and Pendeleton in 1864. Then it is backed by the essentially unchanged Rebels, with scarcely an exception. Add to these the Federal Executive, with its despotic power over what Mr. Randall terms the "bread and butter" of more than One Hundred Thousand Republicans now in office, yet who are given to understand that their official heads must fall if they fail to support "my policy," and the Philadelphia Convention movement is seen to be sufficiently

formidable to justify and demand fixed attention. The Post proceeds to find fault with the Republicans in Congress for not having long since called a National Convention "to include delegates from every State," and to which "Southern men" should have been especially welcomed. But would The Post have had those who had been Rebels admitted to such Convention? Clearly it would. Would it have urged the admission of delegates from the Blacks of the South who were always loyal? Probably not. Then the Republican party would have been presented to the world in the self-stultifying attitude of admitting to its communion those who but recently desisted from shedding loyal blood, and debarring therefrom tens of thousands of Union soldiers by whose valor and devotion those late Rebels were defeated and converted into "conservative Union" men. We sulmit that such a National Convention would have done very little to nationalize or to strengthen the

party that called it. Of course, The Post consures Congress for no.

having long since admitted representatives from the States lately in revolt, though it knows that not one of these States has enfranchised the great mass of her unchangeably loyal people. To admit representatives, as The Post dictates, is simply to condemn Three Mil ions of loyal Southerners to eternal disfranchisement and subjugation. But that does not concern The Post.

Of course, The Post defames Congress because of the Tariff bill, which it pronounces "atrocious," and predicts "will cripple our commerce and oppress our people, only to benefit a small class of manufacturers."

But The Post made the same prediction with regard to the Tariff of 1828, and again as to that of 1842; and its prophecies were conspicuously falsified by the result. Why does it reiterate such detected errors without attempting to explain its past failures?

The Republican party was formed by the coopera-

tion of men of diverse views touching Political Economy. They did not bargain nor profess to merge those differences in a common creed. Free Traders and Protectionists alike became Republicans, without surrendering any of their distinctive economic convictions. The Post did not like the Tariff of 1861; yet it did not, because thereof, desert the party which then controlled Navy Agencies. We perceive that it controls them no longer. But the Republican party has still, as of old, room in its ranks and toleration in its heart for earnest anti-Slavery men who are, as well as for those who are not, Free Traders; while those who seek an excuse for deserting it will find it in the Tariff Question or in some other.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The battle in Italy has been followed by another in Bohemia, and again, we are informed, the Austrians have been victorious. We know, however, as yet, these is a mistake. Coal, like Guano and other fer- but little of the locality and the importance of the battle. The brief dispatches received by the City of London mention two engagements on the 26th of June-one at Turnau, in which the Prussians claim to have taken 500 prisoners, and another near Skalitz, between Nachod and Neustadt, which commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning and ended in the retreat of the Prussians, who left their killed and wounded upon the field. A later dispatch merely adds: "The Prussians have been defeated in Bohemia." This seems to refer to the engagement at together materials, until they not only can but will Skalitz, though it is, of course, not certain. No information has yet been received as to the importance and consequences of the defeat of the Prussians.

A step which may have far-reaching consequences has been taken by the King of Italy. He has remested the assistance of France, offering to Louis Napoleon in exchange the Island of Sardinia, in addition to important concessions in the Roman question. Louis Napoleon has never concealed his deep sympathy with Italy in her efforts to liberate Venetia, nor does any one doubt his design to use the present complications for the aggrandizement of France. therefore, prove a powerful temptation. Nor is this all. It may be regarded as certain that offers in exchange for assistance have been made by Prussia no less than by Italy. One town in the Rhenish Provinces has, in particular, been mentioned as being proposed, together with the adjoining district, which contains very valuable coal fields, as the prize of a French-Prussian alliance.

It is, of course, certain that, if Austria should continue to be successful in the field, both Italy and Prussia will become more urgent in their solicitations consolidated; so that, for once, those who want bread of compensation. Austria is aware of the new danger that impends over her, and will, therefore, proceed in the pursuit of the war with the utmost caution, cting, at least with regard to Italy, chiefly on the defensive.

The prospective alliance between France, Italy and Prussia is not the only new danger which threatens and 61 less than in the corresponding week of last year. As usual, the greatest disease is traced to the parties of Hungary—the radical "Resolution party" is in favor of an immediate insurrection for the purpose of reëstablishing the independence of their country. The Deak party, it is said, would prefer to wait until a defeat of the Austrians by Italy and Prussia; but if the other party should boldly raise the standard of independence, it is not probable that the Liberals of the Deak party will fight for Austria against their own countrymen. The revolutionary party is said to have extensive ramifications in Croatia, Dalmatia and Illyria. The condition of Croatia, in particular, apthat the whole Province has been declared in a state ence of the Empire, and it would seem to be almost impossible to parry it under the present circumstances.

It should, however, be taken into consideration, on the other hand, that an actual offer of Italian or German land to France will produce the most intense indignation among all political parties of Italy and Ger-"stand not on the order of its going, but go at many. The cession of Savoy and Nice almost produced a revolution in Italy, and the offer of Sardinia will be even more offensive to the Italians, for Savoy speaks French and was claimed by France on the ground of the nationality principle; but the cession of Sardinia would be a glaring violation of the same principle which has prompted Italy to engage in the present war, and which France invokes to justify her sympathies with Italy. Neither in Italy nor in Germany could a cession of territory to France be made without violent opposition.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

The vote on the Tariff bill relaxed the usual party lines. Of the minority vote of 53, there were 26 Democrats and 27 Republicans. The Pennsylvania Democrats, with the exception of Mr Glossbrenner, voted for the bill. Messrs. Ancona, Boyer, Dawson, Johnson, Randall, and Strouse, were the only Democratic members who voted in the affirmative. The Republicans against the bill were Allison, Anderson, Baker, Benjamin, Bromwell, Cobb, Cook, Defrees, Do nelly, Eggleston, Farnaworth, Farquahar, Harding (El. Ingersoil, Julian, Kasson, Moulton, Orth, Phelps, Randall (Ky.), J. L. Thomas, Van Horn (Mo.), Washburne (Ill.), Washburn (Ind.), Wentworth, Wilson (Iowa), and Win-

Twenty-three New-England votes were cast for the bill and none against it.

Of the Western members, 26 members voted for, and 31 against the bill. Illinois, Minnesota and Indiana were solid in the negative; Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri were nearly equally divided; Kausas voted for the bill, and Michigan, Oregen and Ohio was 14 to 3 against.

New-York gave 16 for, and 4 against the bill, with 9 bolting. New-Jersey was 3 to 1 in the opposition. Delaware was against the bill.

The uncommon scoundrels, who are sometimes facetiously styled our "City Fathers," have carned the gigantic bribe for which they have for three weeks been bargaining and working, by passing, over the Mayor's veto, their ordinance, binding our tax-payers to pay, for twenty years ensuing, the present high prices for lighting the streets with coal-gas-none other being admitted to competition. There is no regular thief in our City whose effrontery would have sufficed to carry him through this job; but the uncommon scoundrels will brazen it out, and actually show their faces in the streets within the next fortnight.

We now give notice that an earnest effort will be made next Winter to abolish the Common Council of our City. It does nothing but steal; and it does that on so gigantic a scale that the City can no longe afford tah expensive luxury of a Common Council If the members would simply take their \$50,000 each and have done with it, we might endure it; but they | Senate when Mr. Foster shall retire.

steal so clumsily that every \$100,000 they divide osts the City at least \$1,000,000. Let the ruinous nuisance be abated, wholly and forever!

PROTECTION-PARTIES.

The N. Y. Times sees fit to speak of The violent effort of THE TRIBUNE to identify the Union

party with a high protective policy. - Now, while we have ne desire to identify the Randall-Niblack Union party with any other than its especial "down-with-the-Nigger-and-up-with-the-Rebel" policy, we call our readers to witness that, up to this time, we have discussed the Tariff question in substantial independence of politics and parties. Our views on this subject antedate our existing parties, and are held independently of them. We know excellent Republicans who are Free Traders, as well as many more who are not; and we have never sought to establish any party Shibboleth on this subject. We have urged the passage of Mr. Morrill's bill on grounds entirely independent of party.

Yet The Times provokes us to set forth a few facts -as follows:

We have never known an intensely bitter, aggressive champion of Slavery who was not a Free Trader. John C. Calhoun, who was a decided Protectionist in 1816, became an ultra Free Trader so soon as he became an aggressive, extreme champion of Slavery. And Henry Clay, though a slaveholder and a conservative, was always distrusted and opposed by the Slave Power, because he was a Protectionist. That Protection, had it been permitted to over-

spread the South with mills, factories and farnaces, would have peacefully abolished Slavery, was instinctively felt on all bands: hence the bitterness of hostility wherewith it was met. Every cotton factory in the South was formerly regarded with jealousy and dislike by the slaveholding interest; every one was a nucleus of Union sentiment in the incipient struggle of 1850-51.

There are questions with regard to which intuitions are more cogent than logic; and it seems to us perfectly natural that Jefferson Davis should be a Free Trader and Thaddeus Stevens a Protectionist.

We mean not henceforth to allude to any party aspect of the matter. We hold that an urgent necessity exists for the passage of the new Tariff, apart from any abstract views of Free Trade or Protection

The following returns-many of them incompleteof the vote for Governor of Texas have reached us:

TO ANDREADE OF	INVESTIGATION OF THE WIND AND	The warrant and
Counties.	Pease, (Un.)	Throckmore
Colorado		452
Bexar	892	894
Favette		430
Galveston .		
Travis		994
Montgomer	y 10 Marion. 16	990
Davis and P	Marion 10	mai 1 000
Rusk		-
		distant a mar

The Daily News holds up to our admiration a recent opinion of Chief Justice Dunkin of South Carolina to

this effect:

"lst. That persons of color, under the 29th and 30th sections of the 'Act to reorganize the District Courts,' are competent witnesses in the Court of Sessions in all cases of felony committed by Whites on the person or property of a person of color 2d. That they are competent to make affiliavits and sue out warrants spanst Whites in februles and misdemanors, and also to testify before Grand Juries in such cases, as well as on the trial hefore the Petit Jury. And 3d. Teat, until the District Judges are commissioned, the Court of Goursel Sessions retains brightein of cases of misdementor. essions retains jurisdiction of cases of misdementor tited by Whites on the person or property of colored

The Daily News thus comments: "Here then we have a decliration from the highest judicial officer in the State that, so far as offenses against the person are concerned, the negro is placed upon an equal fasting with the White mae, is to have his grievances investigated by the same tribunal and is furnished with precisely the same remedies. Will The Turning be so good as to make a note of it?" Comments by The Tribune. Justice, they say, is blind; how, then, is she to dis! cover that one man is White and another "Colored "

She has no proper business with his color at all, but only with his acts and consequent reputation. Prove that a witness is dishonest, lying, untrustworthy, and you give the Court and jury reason for not crediting his testimony. But to set up an arbitrary distinction between men of different colers-to enact by law that a Christian minister of blameless life shall not be allowed to tell a jury that he saw a White sign his name to a contested contract with another Whitethis is barbarism, unreason, and the grossest iniquity. It is obstructing the administration of justice, and proffering impunity to wrong. The News should be ashamed of even excusing it.

We trust Congress is in no such harry to adjourn election of Senators of the United States. We can wronged and disappointed by the defeat or the postponement ee nothing in it that should be deemed objectionable by any individual or party, while it corrects very grave abuses and preciudes grievous wrongs. In the absence of such a law, any Legislature-that is, the temporary political majority in any Legislature-may proceed to elect U. S. Senators for thirty years ahead; and we know not how such elections are to be invalidated or set aside. Mr. Clark's bill seems to country. cover the whole ground, and we hope to see it pass, by a unanimous vote in either House.

We are reminded by a correspondent that in our no tice of the candidates in Pennsylvania, to succeed Mr. Cowan, we neglected to mention the name of the present Governor, Mr. Curtin. We have been informed that Mr. Curtin was going abroad as Minister to Italy or somewhere, and his friends had not entered his name into the canvass. In deference to our correspondent we print his name and think that he will make a very good fight.

Railroad stupidity is again illustrated by the management of the Harlem Road. Recently several Sunlay trains were put on the road between this city and West Mount Vernon. Nothing is said in the adver- tariff. disements, posters or time-tables, to lead commuters to suspect that their tickets "are not good on these trains." Yet such is the order to the conductors; and holders of commutation tickets, "good for 100 passages if used before the date of expiration," presenting their tickets on the trains, are informed that they must pay full transient fair and "ten cents extra" for not having purchased a special ticket. If this little arrangement is designed as a petty swindle of commuters, the object is attained.

The World says: IOWA —It is reported that Frank Blair will stump Iowa nearnst Gen. Dedge for Congress and that Senator Declittle will stump the First District for Fitz-Heery Warren.

- We don't believe it. If Fitz Henry resolves to run for Congress against Wilson, and Doolittle offers to stump the district, Fitz will take care to have him take the other side. If he has to carry Johnson and Seward, it would n't be fair to put Doolittle also on his back. Give the man at least half a chance!

Irishmen are invited to step into the line of progress. The Fenians of Chicago, on the 25th, resolved that "the Fenian Brotherhood is in favor of universal liberty, and will support no party that does not stand up for the liberty of all men." The Senators of the Brotherhood in the city declare that those who would prevent liberty to Ireland cannot be its friends in America. We suppose, therefore, the Chicago Fenians are sound Irishmen. There is hope for Ireland.

The N. Y. Times must have surrendered many things beside before it gave up its professed conviction that Slavery, at least, was wrong. However this may be, it is quite plain that the friends of the new pro-Slavery policy have shaken hands over the agreement that Slavery was "that state of things which approximately agreed" with the negro!

The Harrisburg Telegraph suggests the selection of the Hon, B. F. WADE for President pro tem. of the

Passage of the Tariff Bill in the

The Vote Stands 94 Yeas against 53 Nays.

Ineffectual Attempt to Kill or Postpone the Bill.

The Duty on Railroad Iron Reduced to 70 Cents per 100 Pounds.

All Imported Coal to Pay \$1 50 Per Tun.

Salt in Packages 36 Cents; in Bulk, 24 Cents Per 100 Pounds.

The Duty on Tea and Coffee Reduced.

NO CREDIT FOR THE FLORIDA AND ALABAMA

THE SENATE PASSES THE JUDICIARY BILL.

THE CAPINET IN SESSION.

Anticipated Veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 10, 1866. THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE-SKETCH OF THE DEBATE-A VIEW FROM THE REPORERS' GALLERY.

The House, dispensing with the reading of the ournal and refusing time to all other business, took up the tariff, and opened debate on the most important measure thus far brought before the Thirty-ninth Congress, the solution of the question, whether the right of the people of the United States to do their own work shall be recognized and sustained by their Government, or shall be exposed to a ruinous competion with the accumulated capital and pauper labor of

Wentworth of Illinois began the debate by reading a speech 50 minutes long. Strange to say, he is the most difficult man to hear from the reporter's gallery of all on the floor. Enough of his speech could be distinguished to determine that he advocated the full rates conceded in the bill to all the agricultural products of the West, especially to wool and flaxseed. There were enough sidestabs at other portions of the bill to leave the impression that he deemed them to be excessive, and felt that the rates should be revised, always excepting, of course, those that are in favor of the West. He struck a straight blow at the classification of wools, which was offered to the Committee of Ways and Means as the compromise of a fifty years' fight between our wool growers and wool manufacturers, and was the fruit of a six months' conference between the representatives of both interests, sitting in Convention at different times in Hinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Massachu-

Mr. Morrill of Vermont followed in a very able and impres

Columbus Delano of Ohio then took the floor, and pronounce ing the bill to be a Western measure, disclaiming for it either New-England origin or New-England favor. characterized it as the first and only tariff that expressly and fully proteeted the agricultural interest. He called upon the West with great power to come up solidly to the support of this, their bill. He derided and scouted the opposition to the bill outside of the House as the howling of the dogs of British free trade, and called on the West to treat it with the contempt it merited. Rising in boldness and strength, he threatened the representatives of the 2,000,000 voters in the West interested in the growth of wool and breedas to fail to pass Scuator Clark's bill to regulate the ing of sheep, with the rengeance of the men who should be of the bill. His speech was immensely impressive and superb

> in oratory and logic. Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Dawes then wisely and distinctly disclaimed for Massachusetts and New-England the paternity or sponsorship of the bill, taking New-England out finally and forever from the position of responsibility to the Free Trade howlers and screamers for the protective legislation of the

Mr. Hooper fellowed in the speech of a wise merchant and able financier, sustaining the policy of the bill with strength and earnestness.

The temper of the House favoring the measure rose rapidly in warmth, when the first interruption to it was given by Kasson of Iowa, who repeated in a lengthy 'speech every fallacy thus far published, and closed with a demand that the bill be recommitted with instructions. Wilson of Iowa followed in a short speech against the ex-

ties on wool and all agricultural products granted to the West, and ordering the Ways and Means Committee to strike off 65 a tuo from rails and reduce every other duty in the bill to a standard of 25 per cent only above the rates in the existing Messrs. Dodge and Garfield spoke strongly and cloquently

cresive rates on manufactured goods and iron, and sent up a

written amendment, modestly hanging on to all the high du-

in favor of the bill, closing the debate on it, and theu commenced the voting on the various leading free trade amend-

The duty on bituminous coal was held at \$4 50 per tun by 75 Year to 72 Nays. Here they are:

YEAS—Ancona, Anderson, Ashley (Nevala), Ashley (Ohiot, Baker, Benjamin, Boyer, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kan.), Coold, Coffroth, Davis, Dawson, Befrees, Donnelly, Egleston, Edhridge, Parquahar, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider, Harding (Ky), Hayes (Ohio), Hotch-kiss, Hubbard (Iowas, Hebbard (W. Va)), Hubbel (Ohio), Johnson, Kelley, Kelle, Kerr, Latham (W. Va), Lawrence (Pa.), Le Blond (Ohio), Loan, Langyour, Marshall, McCollough, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Myers, Niblack, O'Neill, Octh, Paine, Phelps, Plants, Price, Randall (Pa.), Randall (Ky), Either, Ross, Bossean, Sawyer, Schenckt Sco., Beld, Shandila, Spalding, Stevens, Strongs, Theyer, Thomas.

Randall (Ky), Ritter, Ross, Bosseau, Sawyer, Schenekt Sceneld, Shankin, Spalding, Stevens, Stropse, Theyer, Thomas, Thomas, T. Thomas, Wilson (Fa.)

NAVS—Allen, Alban, Ames, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Bayter, Bergen, Bincham, Bostwell, Cook, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs (Mich.) Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Griswold, Hele, Harris, Hart Henderson, Higher, Hidnes, Hooper, Hubbard (N. Y., Highbard Conn.), Hulbard Romeries, Incresold, Sercies, Julian, Kasson, Ketcham, Lafin, Lawrence, O. Marstor, Mayrin, McClarg, McKier, Morehead, Morrill, Moulton, Newell Nichtian, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Mc.), Rogers, Van Hern (N. Y.), ward, Washburne (H.), Washburn (Mass.), Westworth, Whoon (Lowa), Windom, Woodshoe, Wright, Patterworth, Whoon (Lowa), Windom, Woodshoe, Wright, Patterworth, Whoon (Lowa), Windom, Woodshoe, Wright, Patterworth, Washburn (Lowa), Windom, Woodshoe, Wright, Patterworth, Washburn (Lowa), Went Woodshoe, Wright, Patterworth, Washburn (Lowa), Wentworth, Washburn (Lowa), Washburn (Lowa), Wentworth, Washburn (Lowa), Washburn (Lowa), Washburn (Lowa), Washburn (Low Railroad iron, wanted by so very many roads North, South, West and East, bad no protection in a sentiment of justice

equal to the feeling of covetonsness, and was laid as an offering on the altar of agriculture by a vote of 180 to 42 to reduce the duty from \$1 a hundred to 70 cents. On the motion to reduce the duty on railroad iron from \$20

per tun to \$14 per tun, the vote was Ayes, 90; Nays, 57; as

feliows:

YEAS—Allison, Anderson, Ashlev (Ohio), Baker, Banks, Benjamin Bergen, Bromwell, Cobb, Cook, Defrees, Donnelly, Eldridge, Farinsworth, Farquhar, Finek, Grider, Grinnell, Harding (Ky.), Harding, Harris, Henderson, Hocan, Hurlburd, Humphrey, Ingerisoli, Julian, Kasson, Kerr, Latlin, Le Bond, Marshall, Marston, McRuer, Moulton, Nishels, Nicholson, Orth Patterson, Pike, Pomeroy, Ritter, Rollins, Rollins, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Shellabaryer, Sigreaves, Taber, Taylor, Thernton, Trimble, Van Horn, Waehburne (H.), Washburne, (Ind.), Wentworth, Wilson, Windom—59.

Nays—Alley, Ames, Ansona, Ashley (Nevada), Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baster, Highlam, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Charke, Coffeeth, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Delano, Pomming, Dixon, Dadge, Eckler, Eggeston, Eliot, Ferry, Garfield, Giossbrenner, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Henderson, Highy, Holmes, Hooper, Hotekkis, Hubbard (West Virginia)

WASHINGTON.